wing have been the principal foreign arrivals a

**S—Am ship Moonlight, Breck, 21 days from Puget Sound, with cargo lumber for China. Sailed same day.

7—Am elipper ship Vulture, Gill, of New York, 651 tons, 22 days from Panama, in ballast en route for Singapore. ame day. csephine, Stone, 18 days from Baker's Island, csephine, Scone, 18 days from Baker's Island,

14—Brig Josephine, Stone. 18 days from Baker's Island, with gumno to Agent American Guano Company.

16—Brem. bark Feitx, Wintzer, 15 days fm San Francisco, with cargo to H. Hackfeld & Co.

12—Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, II ds fm San Francisco, with malse to Waterman & Co.

13—Brem. bk C. Melchers, Sen., 125 ds fm Bremen, with asstd moise to Melchers & Co.

21—Am wh bk Franklyn 24, Howland, of N. B., 22 mos out, 760 bbls sp. 19 days from Margarita Bay.

24—(At Lahaina) Am wh sh Tahmaroo, Robinson, of Fairhaven, from Kodiack, 150 wh season.

130—Hanoverian bark Venien, Coppermann, from Bremen.

37—Am clipper ship White Swallow, Crosby, from San Francisco.

Francisco.

—Am wh ship Courser, Gifford, of N. B., from Kodiack.

—Oldenburg hk Wilhelm Kirchner, Menke, fm Mexico.

—Am sch Astoria, Barnes, from San Francisco.

—Am ship Eliza & Ella, Lunt, from Puget Sound.

—Hamburg bark Cassar, Sturge, from Scabeck, Puget Sound, en route for Australia. Sailed next Day.

The departures during the same time have been : Aug. 6th, hip Phantom, for China; 16th, missionary brig Morning Star for Micronesia; 25th, brig Josephine, for Jarvis Island; 29th, Oldenburg bark Wilhelm Kirchner, for China; 30th, ship White rallow, for Phoenix Islands.

arrivals here will be found interesting. During the early part of the month trade was very dull, but be errivals of several murchantmen with full cargoes for this ort has imparted to our streets and wharves a more lively

oct. Our fall season may be considered as fairly begun, and less to be as active as any that has preceded it. The proxty of San Francisco as a market of supply, and the moderate ces demanded for staple goods obtained there is annually sing to that port more of the trade which formerly centered In Boston. Still, there are many descriptions of goods, particularly prints, which are not obtainable in California, but which have to be imported direct from Europe, or the Atlantic States. ons into this kingdom from the Pacific Coast, however, are already much in advance of those of any other quarter,

No Important news has yet been received from the Northern shaling fleet. The two arrivals we have had from the Kodiack, left the ground so early that nothing can be judged from their reports, of the result of the season at the North-The arrival of the White Smallow, on the 27th, placed us in

receipt of two weeks later dates from the East, and one week later from San Francisco. No special change is noted in the state of the markets. The prospect is, that during the fall, clippers will leave San

Francisco frequently for this port. The Sylvia was loading at st advices for Honolulu, and the E. F. Willets will also touch here. The Yankee is said to have arrived over on the 45th of August. She will probably leave again about the 1st, and be due the 12th to 16th inst. By notices in our advertising columns, it will be seen that

Messrs. F. L. Hanks and E. P. Adams have associated themives together to carry on a general commission and shipping siness, at the old stand of R. Condy & Co. Both of these nen have been long resident here, and enjoy in an eminent degree the confidence of all, as citizens and business men. Capt. P. S. Wilcox, who is expected shortly, will, we understand, enter the firm of C. L. Richards & Co. We notice also that a aber of our successful whaling masters purpose returning here and making the islands their home, bringing their capital with them to carry on the whaling business from this port. Among them are Capt. Walker, (late of the South America). Capt. Skinner, (late of the Marengo), and Capt. Chapel, (late of the Northern Light). This is what we want-the whaling business must be conducted in future from this port, and New ledford and New London ship-owners are beginning to awaken

The non-arrival of the British bark Sea Numph now about 200 days out from England, has caused serious doubts in regard

re generally those at which agents hold SUGAR-We hear of no sales; some 75 tons go forward by the Paimer, principally on plantation account; held at 6c @ 7jc.
MOLASSES—Held at 15c. No sales. About 50 bris go forward by the Pahner. 9417 100 time shinned to San Francisco.

PULU-Sale of 1000 the at 10c, for shipment to Panama. erable amount goes forward on owners' account. PREIGHTS.—The White Swallow has been chartered to load

LUMBER-The entire cargo of the Eliza & Ella, consisting of about 400,000 feet scantling and boards, sold at \$30 @ \$32

AT AUGTION-A. P. Everett sold on Wednesday, as follows hout 2000 the (6 coaks) Carolina rice, 6c @ 6je : 8000 the China see, 2e; small rope, 7fc @ Tic; cases wafer bread, 10fc; cases quinces, \$2.87 @ \$3.47 per dox; beeswax, 40c @ 45c per fb; rases sen-boots, \$1 51 @ \$1 57 per pair.

THE OIL MARKET.—In this market the past week about 1250 els whale oil have been sold at from 45 to 50 cents per gallon. At the Westward, 850 bris sperm oil has been sold to be ween in New York at \$1 275.—N. B. Standard, July 14.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in September. h. m. dy. h. m. 5 40.7 A. Last Quarter. 19 11 49.8 M 10 7.3 A. New Moon... 25 3 31.8 M

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Panianta, N. G. ... July 30

New York, (papers) ... July 20

" telegraphic, July 20

" telegraphic, July 25

Hongkong. ... May

Tahiti ... July 4 Meibourne, Vic. ... May

For Housenss—per Felix, Sept. 8.
For Kona, Hawan—per Kekauluohi, Saturday.
For Lanarya—per Kekauluohi, Saturday. PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Fon San FRANCISCO-Per Frances Palmer, Sept. 3.

ARRIVALS.

Hanoverian bark Verden, Copperman, from Bremen.

The Margaret, from Kanai.

Haw uch Maridia, Hooper, 11 days from Fanning's Island, with 13,000 galious eccoanut oil.

The Maridia, Hooper, 11 days from Fanning's Island, with 13,000 galious eccoanut oil.

The Maridian with the Eastern mail.

The Maridian with Willer Maridian with cargo of wheat.

She Kamoi, Wilbur, from Mani, with cargo of wheat.

She Motketki, Hall, from Kahului, with molasses and sugar.

23. Sch Maria, Molteno, fm Maui, with 24 cords wood, 200

with 450 M feet lumber.

30—Ham bark Caear, Sturge, 18 days from Scabeck, Puget Sound, londed with lumber for Australia.

Bept 1—Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kaual.

1—Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, from Maul. DEPARTURES

rearct, Rikeke, for Kanai.

Beh Margaret, Riceke, for Kauai.

Beh Kamehameha IV., Keyte, for French F. Shoals.

Am wh ship Courser, Gifford, to cruise southward.

Olden, bk Wilhelm Kirchner, Menke, for Hongkong.

Beh Moi, Wilbur, for Lahaima.

Ham bark Cassar, Sturge, for Sydney,

Am ship White Swallow, Crosby, for McKeans Island.

Beh Naria, Molteno, for Maui, with 100 brls sait, 2,500 feet lumber, &c.

Cassar, Rollenont, for Hilo.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Lunt, of the Eliza & Ella, reports having arrived Sound, in 18 days from Honolulo, with his living in good condition. Only one bullock died on the passage. humber, at Puget Sound, to sail in a few days for

whale ship Courser, Gifford, touched at this port on th from the Kodisck, on the 27th nit. The Courser was 62 months out from home, having on board 500 bris sperm and 350 do, whoil. She left the Kodiack too early to bring any valuable intelligence respecting the success of the fleet.

The Schooler Marilda reports:—Made the passage from Itomobulu to Fanning's Island, under a fresh trade wind, in six

yn. East no vessels. Made the passage back in 11 days. We quast from our New Bestford exchanges the following it

New Bedford, July 6, ship Hadson, of Fairh

ELS IN PORT-SEPT. 1.

A number of the European States have pas

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

ip Ocean Express, Willis, from San Francisco, on her y to Jarvis Island to load guane, to sail about Aug. 17. th Kinoole, Foss, from a guano expedition, due about gust 15th.

case recently occurred under this law :

a foreigner, and therefore was not entitled to

zation oaths which they may have taken in other

The Hawaiian law of naturalization formerly

"The undersigned, a native of —, lately residing in —, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evengelists, upon his oath declares that he will support the Constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and

bear true allegiance to His Majesty -, the King,

The law as it at present stands, simply require

an oath to " support the Constitution and laws

of the Hawaiian Islands, and bear true allegiance

to His Majesty the King." These requirements

are neither arbitrary nor unreasonable. They

government under which he lives; and in no way

interfere with his primary allegiance to his na-

tive country. He merely pledges himself to con-

form to the laws of the land as a faithful subject

as long as he remains under the protection of the

crown-nothing more. Thus a naturalized resi

dent of Hawaii actually possesses the privilege of

citizenship in two countries, and in whichever of

the two he chooses to reside, he is to all intents a

subject or citizen of that country, the only ex-

war between his native country and the country

of his adoption, it will be high treason to figh

against either. Yet at the same time he is bound

to aid either country which he may choose as his

domicile, in the event of war, and may enlist in

the army and fight against all enemies but hi

Mr. Cass, but, if we mistake not, it is the gene

ally received English theory, and will unque

The Bark "Orestes."

It is not often that a vessel visits our port

which in every respect is so unfortunate as this

one. She first visited us last fall, and lay in our

harbor some six weeks repairing. After dis-

charging her captain and taking another, and

quieting in a measure the dissatisfaction of her

passengers, she went on to her port of destina-

tion. There she had hardly time to land her

passengers and discharge her freight, before we

hear of her as threatened with various suits for

ill-treatment by her passengers, to escape which

she hastily sailed for an American port and pro-

cured a cargo of lumber. She arrived here in a

leaking condition on the 14th July, with her

crew nearly worn out with exhaustion from in-

cessant work at pumping. From the day of her

arrival to this has been but a series of contention

and disputes between her officers and men. The

seamen believed that they had rights, that the

bark was unseaworthy, and that they could not

The proper course for the vessel, when she ar-

rived in port, was to discharge her cargo and re-

pair without delay, raising funds to pay the ex-

penses either by bottomry on the vessel or on the

cargo, or by sale of so much of the latter as

might be necessary to meet the outlay-for the

cargo of a ship is always liable in such cases.

Had this course been promptly resorted to, the

vessel might have been repaired and by this time

half way to Australia. Instead of that, we have

her still in port and no better off than the day she

came in, although she has tardily commenced

When a vessel comes to our port and receive

great dispatch in her repairs and recruiting,

it redounds to the interest and character of the

port; so, when a vessel meets such unnecessary

delays as the Orestes has on both her visits, it

must fix a stigma on us, so far as the facts be-

come known. Had the proper course been taken

in the first place, the cause of dissatisfaction be-

tween the officers and crew would have been

removed, and all gone on prosperously, instead of

resulting in the death of one of the crew and the

arrest and trial of the captain on a charge for a

As bearing immediately on this subject, and

being from the highest authority in England.

we copy the following from an American Ex-

change, showing clearly that in principle, the

seamen were right in refusing to proceed to sea

UNSEAWORTHY AND ILL-MANNED SHIPS,-A late

erence to unseaworthy ships, and the rights of

ariners who may have shipped on such vessels.

Many complaints were made by seamen of having been compelled by magistrates in English ports to go to sea in unsafe ships or be treated as deserters and

committed to prison. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade by a petition to

the Queen, signed by seamen belonging to twenty-seven ports. The Board submitted a case to the

covernment law officers, asking their opinion on six points. As the subject is one of considerable inter-

est in mercantile and shipping quarters, we publish the questions propounded by the Board of Trade and the replies furnished thereto.

The opinion of the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, was requested upon the follow-

ing points:
1. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is or

s not an implied condition on the part of the ship

2. Whether, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the

aman refused to go to sea in her on that ground, he

an be treated as a deserter, or punished under the

3. Whether, if a seaman is apprehended on th

which hears the case to examine into the question,

and to receive such evidence as it may be possible to

he ship is unseaworthy, it is the duty of the Court

4. Whether, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the

5. Whether, if a seaman serves in a ship which is

6. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is

nactments above referred to, or otherwise?

rocure of the truth of the allegations.

cover damages for their detention?

number of the London Times contains an article in

with the vessel liable to sink in twelve hours:

capital offense.

what should have been done in the first place.

be compelled to go on in her.

opinion on this question of nationality.

tionably become at no distant day, the universal

This is the opposite theory from that taken by

adopted country.

ception to full privileges being that in case

demand full allegiance from the subject to the

hereby renouncing all allegiance to every other gov-

had no further claim upon his country.

privileges of a Frenchman."

August 15th.

Am bark Washington Aliston, ——, from Boston, sailed June
22, with assorted merchandise to Chas: Brewer 2d.

Am, ship Raduga, Burdett, from Boston, sailed May 5, assorted cargo to C. Brewer, 2d.

Am, ship Jossah Bradley, Dunbar, from Boston, to sail May 10, assorted cargo to J. C. Spalding.

Am, ship Siam, Rice, from Boston, sailed May 8th, with cargo whalemen's stores to C. A. Williams & Co.

Am bark Moneka, Hamilton, fm Boston (via Tahiti,) sailed April 19, part of her cargo assi'd mase to B. F. Snow.

Aship is expected fm Hongkong in July, with assi'd cargo of Manila and China goods to Hackfeld & Co.

Brit bark Humphrey Nelson, Chellerd, fm Liverpool, to sail April 25, assi'd cargo to Janion, Green & Co.

Brit ship Goneliza, ——, fm London, sailed April 27, aast'd cargo to agent Hudson's Bay Co.

IMPORTS.

FROM BREMEN-PER BARK VERDEN, AUG 25. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst—128 pkgs mdse, 50 cs olive 1, 3 cs mustard, 15 cs clothing, 6 cs hats, 2 cs mdse, 73 cs do kegs shot, 10 cs gunpowder, 4 cs fire-arms, 16 moulds let boxes tin, 521 bars iron, 58 bndls do, 150 brls ale, 50 kelde in, 206 cs claret, 50 cs sauterne, 54 cs brandy, 30 kegs vinegar, 206 cs claret, 50 cs sauterne, 54 cs brandy, 30 kegs vinegar, 260 barrels mdse, 140 boxes do, 10 casks do, 102 do bread, 45 orls split peas, 46 demijohns grits, 2 bris anchovies, 100 boxes cap, 100 do candles, 4 cs cheese, 19 cs matches, 2 cs toys, 11 rates crockery, 3 cs do, 20 bales wrapping paper, 5 casks cordiage, 6 coils do, 152 bris salt, 200 dox brooms, 172 bndls shooks, 3 casks hoops and heads, 6,395 boards, 49,550 bricks, 2 whale-coats, 1 box samples, 20 bris cement, 85 do rosin, 2 casks paim dl, 5 do soda ash, 68 boxes tohacco, 2 kegs vegetables, 200 hams, casks cords.

nsks corks.

For Messrs. Von Holt & Henck—1 case merchandisc. FROM SAN FRANCISCO-PER SCH ASTORIA, AUG 27. H. W. Severance-75 tins cakes, &c., 10 boxes tea, 56 phgs

F. Colburn-5 octaves brandy. A. P. Everett—46 bax merchandise.
A. B. Armstrong—11 cs mdsc, 1 cs cigars, 6 cs porter, 80 pkgs singles, 14 bales hay.

Geo. Thomas—25 bris lime.
C. H. Lewers—5 packages.
C. A. & H. F. Poor—2 cases merchandise.

 C. Waterman—3 cases cig
 A. Cooper—1 case spirits. FROM TREKALET, PER ELIZA & ELLA, ACG. 30:

James Lunt—200 M feet assorted lumber, 5 spars. H. Hackfeld & Co., 198,399 feet assorted lumber.

o beef, 2 do pork, 160 fbs butter, 10 bris syrup, 4 do molasses ton hay, lot iron knees and chain, 20 bris bread, 2 do sugar ot preserved meats, &c., potatoes and bananas, lot planks, coats, 8 sheep, 24 fewls, 1 medicine chest, 1 ton oats. Total value—\$1,089; foreign produce, \$517.50; domestic produce,

PASSENGERS.

raves, Mr Jones, J Bursor, Mr Ake. From Bremen—per Verden, Aug 25—Mr Hermann From San Francisco-per Astoria, Aug 27-B R Armstrong From Fanning's Island-per Marikia, Aug 27-Wm Greig

From Kawainae-per Mary, August 25-Mr and Mrs Burss, R Smith, Wm Beadle, and 8 natives. For Hawaii—per Kaiama, Aug 25—Mr Thompson, Mr Fuller From Hillo to Lahaina-per Liholiho, Aug 26-R A S Wood,

Ir Hollister, H L Wood.
From Hilo—per Liholiho, Aug 27- John J Porter, John Aones, Isabella Wood. For Hawan—per Manuokawai, Aug 26—Rev Dr Armstrong. From Lahaina—per Kamoi, Aug 28—Porter Green, Mr Wood From Maur—per Maria, Aug 27—R A S Wood, Dr White, Wm Webster, T H Marshall, Mr Banks, and 10 natives. For Lahana—per Kamoi, August 30—Mrs Booth, T Gulick, S

Alexander, Porter Green. For Maut—per Maria, Aug 31—Mrs McKibbin, Miss Jane Lewers, Wm Webster, Jerome Feary, 1 Chinaman, 15 deck pas-For Hillo-per Liholiho, Aug 31-Mr J Jones, 80 on deck. FROM KAUAI—per Excel, Sept. 1—Wm C Parke, Mrs Severance, Mr and Mrs J C Spalding and child, C Eichman, J Kosiusky, A Schenk, and 12 deck pass.

BIRTH.

In Honolulu, August 29, Mrs. J. M. Oat-a son.

In Honolulu, Aug. 28, Mr. John Hammond Katwarpan, a center of the Legislature from this district.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. THE subject of naturalization is exciting unusual attention among American newspapersowing to the strong ground which the United States administration have taken, in several cases recently brought to their notice, against the doctrine of prepetual allegiance. The last case is that of a Hanoverian named Leclerc, who emigrated to the United States with his parents when ten or twelve years of age, and finally became an American citizen. On returning recently to Hanover on a visit, he was deprived of his liberty and impressed into the Hamoverian army. This subject of naturalization is one of much interest here, where many of our people claim to be subjects of both the Hawaiian Government and citizens of the United States or subjects of England. while others frequently take the oath of allegiance temporarily, intending at some future time to return to their native country.

Mr. Cass, Secretary of State, in a letter about this Leclerc case, expresses his views of the mat-

" Native born Prussians, naturalized by the United States and returning to the country of their birth are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If, at that time, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they in-curred by their desertion, but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall volunta-rily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with natued American citizens, and the attempt to do so ld be considered an act unjust in itself and unriendly towards the United States."

his is a strong attack upon the old principle of English law, " Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." According to the Common Low of England no private subject can shake off his native allegiance and transfer it to any foreign prince; and no foreign prince possesses the power, by naturalizing or employing a subject of Great Britain, to dissolve the bond of allegiance between that subject and the crown. This has been the acknowledged law among nations. And it is doubtful if the course of Mr. Cass, however correct it may be, in an abstract point of view, will overturn a national principle which has been respected and upheld for ages, and which is certainly founded, to some extent, upon doctrines of

policy and justice. It is the opinion of the eminent American jurist, Kent, that the bond between a country and its native born citizen is in the light of a contract-to the dissolution of which the conit of both contracting parties is req Thus if a government pass a law authorizing citizens to transfer their allegiance, such transfer is valid and his native land can have no further claim upon him. But if a person become naturalized abroad, who has not been legally discharged of his allegiance at home, that allegiance will remain, notwithstanding the party may have placed himself in difficulty by double and

onflicting claims of allegiance. But though a natural born subject cannot throw off his allegiance, by his own individual act, yet for commercial purposes, he may acquire the rights of a citizen of another country. Kent

"The subject who emigrates bona fide, and pro-cures a foreign naturalization, may entangle himself in difficulties, and in a conflict of daties; but it is only in very few cases that the municipal laws would affect him. If there should be war between his parent State and the one to which he has ethached himself, he must not arm himself against the parent State; and if he be recalled by his native coverment, he must return, or incur the pain and pecul-ties of a contempt. Under these disabilities all the civilized nations of Europe adopt (each according to its own laws) the natural born subjects of other coun-

nsequences similar to those which would attend the in-performance of the implied condition that the ip shall be seaworthy, assuming such last-mention-condition to exist?

The law officers returned the following answer:

We are of opinion that there is an implied contain on the part of the shipowner that the ship shall asworthy.

will lie on the seaman: he must establish the unrea try. The French law, for example, permits every Frenchman to abdicate his country and

S. If the seaman apprehended for desertion alleges the unseaworthiness of the vessel in his defense, it will be the duty of the Court which hears the case to transfer his allegiance, with the single proviso that in time of war he shall not bear arms in the examine into the question, as it would on any other disputed question of fact that might arise before it; service of a foreign power against France. A and it must dispose of the question on such evidence as may be laid before it, bearing in mind, as we have " M. Jullien, the famous musician, who is a nativ Frenchman, naturalized in England, returned to before said, that the burden of proof is on the sea-Paris and was arrested for debt. He declared him-

self a bankrupt, which would have worked his release, if he was a French citizen. But the benefits of the ng to go to sea in a ship on the ground of her unbankrupt law do not apply to foreigners, and it was held by the court that M. Jullien had made himself ess, and may maintain an action to recover his effects, if detained.

5. On the authority of the case "Priestly Fowles" (3 M. and W., p. 1,) we are of opinion that a seaman proceeding to sea in an unseaworthy ship, and sustaining injury in consequence, could not maintain an action, and would be without a remedy Mr. Jullien had legally expatriated himself according to the laws of France, and, of course, against the owner.

6. We are of opinion that there is an implied con-

Neither the United States nor England has any lition on the part of the owner that the ship shall be law authorizing the citizens or subjects to expananned by a crew sufficient to navigate her with triate themselves. Consequently, according to asonable safety, and that, if she be not so manned, old, common, international law, the primary or the consequences will be the same as though the ship J. D. HARDING, native allegiance of their citizens or subjects. was unseaworthy. A. E. COCKBURN, must always remain paramount to any naturali-RICHARD BETHELL

Who was Orestes! *

What had the Furies against him that they were disposed to chase him up with a sharp stick? These were questions put to us the other day in conversation respecting the difficulties on board that crazy, sinking craft in our harbor, which seems doomed to be the scene of trouble every time she comes into port. There are two opinions about the Orestes in honor of whom the said hip was named, first, the mythological, and sec-

ondly, the philological. The mythological notion is that he was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. After his father, as commander-in-chief of the Greek forces, had slain great Hector of Troy, he found n his wife, the mother of Orestes, a greater Hector still, for the old wretch was the death of im. Orestes himself, then but a little jollyboat, was saved from sharing his father's fate by being run off on the underground railroad to the royal shanty of his uncle Strophius, ancestor of the razor-strop-man, King of Phocis. There the promising youth, with the help of his cousin Pylades, concerted the means, which he success fully adopted, of avenging his father's death by slaving his mother and Mr. Ægisthus,-a gentleman who was accustomed to call and see her occasionally. After Orestes had murdered his mother, the

Furies drove him into insanity; and when the oracle at Delphi was consulted respecting the duration of the malady, an answer was given that Orestes would not be restored to a sane mind intil he went to the Tauric Chersonese (the Crimea) and brought away the statue of Diana to Sparta. It was the custom in the Crimea, or Taurica, as John Bull has found it since, to sacrifice all strangers who landed upon those inhospitable shores. Orestes and his cousin having made the journey together, were taken cap-Diana. Iphigenia, a sister of Orestes, who had been carried off to those parts, as luck would have it, happened to be the priestess at the altar. Seeing that the boys were Greeks, she offered to spare the life of one of them if he would carry a etter for her and drop it in the post-office in freece. This occasioned a memorable contest of friendship as to which should stay and be butchered by the fair priestess. Orestes being the nore crazy of the two, persuaded his cousin to save his life by riding express on a ten-toed team, while he accepted the altar-native of victimizing himself. The letter, however, was for her brother Orestes, and so it was not necessary to carry it far. His sister was introduced to him, and she, very magnanimously concluding that on the whole his life was worth saving, spared him, and the three managed to carry off the desired statue and land it safe in Greece. After his return he murdered the husband of his cousin and made her his wife. So much and much more concerning the mythological Orestes. Philologically we shall be able to dispose of him in much shorter

Rejecting these antiquated notions, we adopt the more sensible opinion which would have been held by that fast man, Dean Swift, if he had thought of it when he wrote his celebrated work showing that the English was the great-grandmother-tongue, and that what are called the ancient languages are evidently derived from it.

Orestes was doubtless an Irishman, and not a Greek, (though they are sometimes called Greeks.) who was always restless and spoiling for a fight; so that he was often requested to keep quiet, after this manner-" O-rest-easy "-which after a time became contracted into O-rest-es. Indeed, there is good reason to suppose that this "broth of a boy" may have been that same Rory O'Moore. (the kith of Tom Moore,) of whom it bath been said or sung so often :

And tease me no Moore."

A HAWAHAN LEGEND .- There are a few of the old Hawaiian bards yet left among us, who possess the power to enchain an audience for hours together by their songs and legends of the olden time. The more improbable the story, the more interesting it is to the since, during a short voyage in an island schooner. The story teller said that many years ago, before the accession of the Kamehamehas, the islands of Kauai. Niihau and Nihoa, were one, under the name of Niihau; and Oahu and Molokai were also united under the name of the former island-the distance between the two being, at that time, several days sail. On one eventful day, however, two fishermen were busily engaged in their avocation, the one on the shore of Waisanae, on the western extremity of Oahu, and the other on the rocks of Koloa, in Nijhau current. The hooks were carried out to sea and became entangled together in the middle of the channel: and when the fishermen endeavored to haul in their lines, the two islands, unable to withstand the strain. parted from their moorings. Kauai broke off, first from Nihoa, and afterwards from Niihau, Oahu separated from Molokai, and the two main bodies approached each other. At length the lines broke, and the islands came to a stand still in their present positions. Some days elapsed before the kings of the two islands discovered the cause of these great changes. At length, being informed of the facts, they ordered dive down after the hooks. Their commands were fulfilled. The hooks were recovered. And wonderful to relate there were found upon each hook, specimens of every kind of fish in the sea-from the whale down to the shrimp.

seaman refuses to go to sea in her on that ground, and the master and owner refuse to deliver any clothes or effects which the seaman has on board, the "Dog Days."-There has been a remarkable moraman can bring an action to recover them, or to tality among the dogs of late. The poor beasts have been visited by a strychnine epidemic, which, in the sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, and the ship is lost in consequence, and the seaman thereby suffers damage by loss of his clothes, or by injury to his person or otherwise, he has any remedy against the course of only three or four days, proved fatal to some hundreds of the race. We are not sorry to see lecrease in the number of dogs in Honolulu. We only regret that the good and bad should be conor is not an implied condition on the part of the owner that the ship shall be adequately manned (i. c., manned in such a manner as would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient for the safety and valuable dogs have thus been wantonly killed. If st our counters in wrappers. he scores of miserable curs which infest the native huts could be destroyed, no one would suffer, except proper navigation of the ship on the voyage on which she is to be employed;) and, if so, whether or not the non-performance of this condition is attended by consequences similar to those which would attend the perhaps the Government to the extent of its tax There is an old saying, that " there is no great evil without some little good"; and the dogs make capital filling-in for the New Esplanade.

> His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, acco anied by H. R. H. the Princess Kamamalu and nite, left yesterday in the Maria, for Labaina and ould the King and Queen best Lahain proceed to Hawaii, the Governor will the A the return of the ressel, allowing their Majenties

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM PUGET'S SOUND .- We are indebted to Capt. unt. of the Eliza & Ella, for Olympia papers. The principal news of interest relates to the American and British dispute respecting the sovereignty f the little island of San Juan, situated between Vancouver's Island and the Main. A company of American troops, dispatched from Fort Bellingham by General Harvey, took possession of the island on the 27th July. Governor Douglas, upon receiving intelligence of this measure, immediately forwarded detachment of British troops to the same quarter, for the purpose of "protecting the lives and property of British subjects." Several war-vessels of both nations were at San Juan at last accounts, and the excitement ran quite high among all parties. Governor Douglas, in a Legislative Message, expresses the belief that this step was taken by General Harney without proper authority, and that his pretensions will not be countenanced by the American Government. He has charged Her Majesty's naval officers to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States. The following passage from an official letter to Governor Douglas. upon this subject, was written by Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State:

"The title ought to be settled before either party should ex-"The title ought to be settled before either party should clude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits. Application will be made to the British Government to Interpose with the local authorities on the northern borders of our Territory to abstain from like acts of exclusive ownership, with the explicit understanding that any forbearance on either side to assert the rights respectively, shall not be construed into any concession to the adverse party."

THE REGATTA. - There was a dispute respecting the correctness of the decision of the judges, at the regatta in this harbor in May last. In Porter's Spirit of the Times, probably the best American authority upon such points, we find the following question and answer, affirming the decision there given :

"Honolulu, S. I., May 27. "DEAR SPIRIT: —Your decision is requested on a disputed oint in the award of the regatta prizes, a programme of which inclosed. The steersmen of the whale-boats were prohibited rom springing or pushing on the after oar, under penalty of eing ruled out; it appears they all violated the rule. Though being ruled out; it appears they all violated the rule. Though coming in ahead, they were not considered in the race. The judges awarded the Prince's Cup and the six dollar stakes to the foremost gig, and Thos. Spencer's Cup and the five dollar stakes to the second gig, being the fifth and sixth boats. Now, the award as to the cups is not disputed; but the point in question is, can the gigs that entered only at \$5 win the \$6 stakes, or should the whale-boats (forfeiting the cups) have another trial for their entry? Several beis as to the soundness of the award have been made, and your decision is to be final.

"Respectfully, Honoillu."

Answer—It is one of those cases, numerous in rowing and sailing matches, in which there should be no appeal from the decisions of the judges. Moreover, the above ruling appears to be equitable and just. The steersmen of the whaleboats, having once violated the rules, should not be allowed another chance, and the prizes be awarded to the gigs.

" Hark ! the nightingale begins his song,

WELCOME SONGSTERS .- By the Carl Melchers, Mr W. F. Pfluger received two nightingales-the first of this species ever brought to these islands. They appear in healthy condition, and during the voyage have occasionally sung some of their matchless songs. These birds are common in England, but seldom met with in America. They have long been famed for their peculiarity of choosing the night for singing, and as soon as domesticated will doubtless charm the neighborhood. They are now at Capt. Hackfeld's

- By the same vessel, Dr. Hillebrand received a thrustle or thrush, which is also a fine songster, and Messrs. Melchers received a large number of canaries, whose active warbling is noticed by every one passing their store. We trust that all these birds may thrive in their new home. We need more songsters among us, for there is nothing that a stranger notices here so soon as the absence of wild singing birds in our gardens and groves.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL - His Majesty has been cleased to appoint Alvah K. Clark, Esq., to be Postnaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Clark has been connected with the post-office for some time, and is thoroughly versed in the duties required of him, and probably no appointment could have been made which would have proved more acceptable to the community. Although there have been a large number of applications for the office, on account of its salary of \$2500, yet there are few persons thoroughly qualified to fill it with satisfaction. It requires more watchfulness and care over the valuable and important correspondence passing through it, more forbearance with the grievances of the public, (too often imaginary ones,) and more patience and courtesy, than most persons in government emple, are willing to yield.

THAT "BRASS TRUMPET" AGAIN.—We find the The editor of that journal is no doubt a very smart man, but he shouldn't puff his own wares so lustily. particularly when there may well be a difference of opinion about the quality of the article. The trumpet was never blown in a "finer, truer style," never. Italies our own : "We refer our readers to the editorial correspondence in

to-day's paper. It is not often that men and landscapes or Mani are described at all, and never has it been done in a finer truer style than by our correspondent. Such a description wil go far to atone for long years of neglect," &c.

A HAWAITAN IN NEW YORK .- We have received business card of Wm. N. Armstrong, Esq., (son of Rev. Dr. Armstrong of this city.) who has established himself as an Attorney and Solicitor in New York City. While in College, Mr. Armstrong ranked as one of the best debaters and speakers in his class, and although he has chosen a difficult sphere to practice in, yet we should not be surprised to hear of his taking the same rank in the New York bar that he possessed among his fellows in college.

Our city is beginning to assume a semblance of activity, shaking off the lethargy of the dull sumlisteners. We were much amused with a tale of this mer season, and bestirring herself in preparation for kind which was related by an old native a few weeks the fall campaign. Almost all of those who have been rusticating on the neighboring islands, have returned to Ronolulu, and Sunuay last was noted by an unusually full attendance in the churches. Unwards of thirty passengers arrived on Saturday night and Sunday morning by three of our coasters-mostly returning from pleasure excursions to our rural IMPROVEMENT.-He who makes a blade of grass

grow where none grow before, is a benefactor to his race. We are glad to see that a tract of about 150 acres of the thick growth of rushes in Waikiki swamp -now Kauai. Unfortunately, there was a strong is, under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Kinney, gradually making room for fine pasture land. A little drainage works wonders. The maneanea grass grows finely there, and in a few months will probably entirely supplant the rushes in the area leased by him.

THE GAS WORKS .- The work of laying the gas pipes has commenced, and is going on briskly in King street. In the course of three or four weeks, some of our buildings, including the Odd Fellows' Hall, the Bethel, hotels, and other buildings, will doubtless be illuminated by its light. We trust that in the course of time the introduction of burners throughout the city will preclude the necessity of people's breaking their shins and risking their necks on dark nights in the streets of Honolulu.

SALT.-We would acknowledge the receipt of a bag of very superior salt, manufactured and sent to us by Mr. S. G. Dwight, of Molokai. If such salt can be made here, we see no need of importing the article. If ground and packed in small bags, it would supersede the imported table salt. Let some one introduce salt mill. FOR THE EAST. The Frances Palmer will sail on

Saturday next, taking the mail. Four numbers of the Commercial have been issued since the departure bunded in the wholesale destruction. A number of | of the last mail by the Yankee on the 31st, to be had

We hear that the English Admiral has changd his flag from the Ganges to the Tribune, and may be expected in a short time from Puget Sound Capt. H. Prendergast, it is reported, will return in THE ASTORIA. This fine little schooner is to be

put under the Hawaiian flag, and will take a new commodations for passengers, and design to place her on the Kanal route. ourishing Association, comes off on Se

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL -- We understand that a conract has been entered into with Mr. C. H. Lewers to ect an addition to the Royal School. The new illding will be 32x56 feet, and capable of seating 64 scholars, and is to be erected immediately. The increasing desire of the natives to have their children arn the English language, has determined the Board of Education to meet the demand, and we believe their intention is to have one central and large school, where all in the vicinity of Honolulu can be taught. The Royal School, when enlarged, will probably accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils.

A BARGAIN. - First-rate horses command fair prices, but second-rate animals are below par. We saw a very respectable-looking little horse sold a auction a few days since by Mr. Colburn, for \$2 50. Speaking of horses, a Hanoverian paper tells the world " that the 'silly prejudice against horse-flesh has altogether vanished in Denmark and Northern Germany, and that in the city of Hanover alone, the number of horses slaughtered for eating is between two and three hundred a year."

A FINE DISPLAY .- The night-blooming Cereus which covers a part of the stone-wall on the Punahou road, as we passed that way a few evening since, had everal hundreds of its magnificent white flowers in bloom. It was a beautiful sight. In the States, when a specimen of the flower is about to bloom forth, it is at once placed on exhibition, and a twenty-five cent fee demanded for admission to the show, which among us is gratuitous.

QUICK TIME.-The news brought by the White Swallow on the 27th, is the quickest yet had. The New York mail was delivered here in 37 days, which has been beaten once or twice before. But the telegraphic news via New Orleans is the quickest ever had. New York advices were to the 26th .- 31 days old. London advices and news from the war were to the 18th July-44 days old.

THE CIVIL CODE.-The Hae Hawaii calls attention to several important discrepancies in the printed English and Hawaiian copies of the Civil Code, and asks which is the correct law. Of course the gentlemen to whom the preparation of the code has been assigned, will take measures to have the two versions carefully compared before they are laid before the

HOUSEBREAKING .-- Crimes of this kind, though very rare in our rural districts, nevertheless occur sometimes. A correspondent of the Hac Hawaii says that the house of Rev. Mr. Thurston, in Kona, Hawaii. was entered by thieves through a window, during the temporary absence of the family, in the third week of August last. The rascals carried of two hundred dollars, together with a quantity of clothes and other articles.

THE HOSPITAL .- About one hundred and seventy natives have thus far received the benefit of the new ospital-a large proportion of whom have been cured of their diseases. The hospital beds, eleven in number, are occupied most of the time. There are three patients only who have remained in the hospital from the period of its commencement, and they are all,

THE ELEPHANTS -Those of our citizens who have never " seen the elephant." will soon have a chance to gratify their curiosity. We are informed that the elephants, Victoria and Albert, which recently arrived in San Francisco, will touch here in the course of a few weeks, on their way from the coast to Australia, and exhibit themselves for the benefit of the Hawai-Coughs and colds have been very prevalent

e last few weeks. "An ounce of prevention i worth a pound of cure"; and the best way to prevent them is by avoiding draughts, and being careful not to go out in the cool evening air too thinly clad. SAIL Ho !- Saturday last, the 27th ult., was a day of great excitement in Honolulu, being signalized

by the arrival of eight vessels-six of which were from foreign ports, and one of them bringing the United States mail. THE ORESTES CASE .- We learn that, at the request of the British Consul, a special term of the Supreme

Court will be held, commencing on the 16th inst., for the trial of Capt. Mason.

[Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.]

Hawaiian Superstition

The natives have many superstitious ideas still linging about them which the public never hear of. But their superstitions are not, after all, more unreasonable than those of many European nations, and not at all surprising when the very recent period is remembered since when civilization first dawned on the Sandwich Islands. Thirty or forty years is surely short notice for a barbarous nation to divest itself of the traditional hobgoblins of centuries; and we should not, therefore, be surprised to hear that there is, among the more ignorant, a lingering reverence and fear of the goddess Pele, about whose ancient exploits they have so copious an unwritten history-more especially, as every year or two they see before them the manifestations of her mysterious power. Like every other superstitious people, the Hawaiians have a good deal of respect for the savings and doings of "daft" folks-the harmlessly crazy. This was exemplified recently at the beach at Wailes. where the eruption of Mauna Loa is running into the sea. A crazy man from a neighboring hamlet took up his residence alongside the lava stream, and for weeks together, walked up and down with rapid steps, talking loudly all the while to Pele. It seemed as though he never rested, for wake at whatever hour of the night you might, he was still jabbering away, and his gaunt form was always to be seen flitting about the burning rocks in the baleful glimmerings of volcanic light. No one ever knew him to eat, but whatever he got in the shape of food, he carefully preserved, and with much ceremony presented to the goddess, expressing great satisfaction when the fiery stream rolled over and consumed the fish and poi which he had placed in its path. The natives gathered about him in crowds, some-the younger, and more traveled, jeering at him-but here and there was one who looked upon him with reverence as an inspired priest of Pele. This feeling, combined with the natural awe inspired by the wonderful scene, had such an effect on some few, that I am credibly informed they sacrificed pigs, sugar cane, bananas, etc., to the spirit of the volcano. It was not, however, done openly, but slyly, with every attempt at concealment. I heard at Kailua, a deacon speak of it in church, as a fact which he was ashamed to have to acknowledge. In the old times, before the abolition of idolatry

the common people were liable at any moment to be knocked down and dragged off to be sacrificed to the gods. But whenever a new heiau, or heathen temple was to be consecrated, some one was sure to disappear mysteriously,-sometimes a child or youth, and the only explanation found was that they had been taken by the Mu, as the executioner of the priests was called. Strangely enough, the simple natives of to-day, ignoring in this respect the traditions of their ancestors-or, it may be, arguing from them-have fixed this custom on the foreigners, and firmly believe that whenever a new church is built a human being is sacrificed. Without this, they say, the pule, -the worship,-will be inefficacious. They say that when the Odd Fellows Hall was built at Honolulu, a native woman disappeared from Pauca Valley, and has never been heard of since. Here in Kona, the foreigners have been building a church, and here, too, a mysterious disappearance is believed to have curred, the deceased, a woman-having appeared o her husband in a dream, and related the circumtances of her abduction and immolation by the eign Mu. One of our residents, who is a physieign Ms. One of our residents, who is a physin, and a very benevolent, kind-hearted gentleman,
tops the dreadful distinction of being our Mu, and
ely on his arrival at a village a few miles from
the whither he had gone on business, the some was
ead of his coming and the whole population, men,
men and children, incontinently alone and hid

nuch I was inclined to laugh at first, the seelf upon me that the people really friend the Doctor was a Mu, in search for the new church. At some future s ollect for your amusement, an a aperstitions and traditions of the Hand have come to my knowledge.

MR. EDITOR :- You will much obling the following communication in pon-I am a resident of the above and if my memory serves me right, I me propriation by the last Legislature for a lo for the district. If so, please send him also one we have here knows no more of law de does of a Thanksgiving Day. A foreign bob-tailed rats would have of plowing with a shingle. The following case was le before him: A foreigner sued a native fahonorable Court takes a seat, and says to ant, "Where is your lawyer?" "I have Court looks about him and says, "There's will you give him?" "I don't know."

No, that's too much." "Say 86." agrees to this. 'Asks defendant, "Hanwitnesses ?" "No." To the plainting any?" "Yes, I have five, two white mistives." Judge can't take white men's Case is over-gives damages against nation foreigner pays costs, \$3. Court has get to and can't write his decision—gets a friei for him, while he holds the pen—quiety per costs. We want this state of things referred

Arrival of the "White Styl



PEACE DECLAREN

The American Ship White Swallow, Com ouched at this port on Saturday last, on le Hongkong, after a passage of 11 days Francisco. She sailed on the 14th inst. mit the United States mail of the 20th July We have European advices, by telegraph Orleans, of the 18th July. Below will be

summary of the news. The clipper ships Sylvia, Flying E Ocean Express, were to leave San Francisco this port in a few days.

United States. THE COLLINS STEAMERS .- There have rumors at different times in regard to the of the Collins steamers, in order to place the California mail route. The New York ha Commerce says :

"The three boats have been purchasely mittee made up of parties interested in a Mail Steamship and I anama Railread & and at the proper time will be run on thus is known that the service via Panama b line, has been performed by Robert's sten Atlantic side, by the Panama Rallouis across the Isthmus, and by the Pacific No. ship Company on the Pacific side. Robert expires on the 30th September, and it is posed to put the new boats on the line, he with the Pacific Mail and Panama, lear Atlantic company entirely out of the The Baltic and the Atlantic will probable

New York to Aspinwall, and the Adrian Sampson & Brooks, mutineers of the Junior, have been discharged. The significant Plumer has been changed by the President to imprisonment for life.

There have been two serious railread By one of them, on the N. Y. Central n 40 persons were seriously—some dangered The other accident occurred at South le Michigan railroad, and resulted in the

Reports of new gold discoveries in the hood of Pike's Peak, continued to be published War News LONDON, July 9 .- Intelligence has res the effect that a suspension of hostilities b contending Powers has been agreed upon.

LONDON, July 13 .- The following is a se peace despatch sent by Napoleon to Eq. Vallegio, July 11th. "A treaty of peace has been signed between peror of Austria and Napoleon, on the sis: The Italian confederacy to be

peror of the French, who transfers then to The Emperor of Austria preserves Venical will form an integral part of Italian Confession (Signed) Name

honorary Presidency of the Pope. The L Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy

Paris, July, 13 .- The Paris Moniton the great neutral powers exchanged commit with the belligerents, offering mediation, insuccessful until the French fleet were encing operations against Venice, and a fore Verona was imminent, when Napoles the Emperor of Austria willing, concluded

A dispatch from Turin says Napoleon pulletin from Vallegio, announcing congratulating the troops upon the nnouncing his immediate departure for B ng the provisional command of the army to LONDON, July 13 .- A dispatch from

hat the armistice was concluded only equests from the French, and after Austral ined all she asked. LONDON, July 14 .- It is reported that would propose for a monarchical government LONDON, July 13 .- The London News

hopes and expectations of Italy have been and that history will call Napoleon to making a war upon false pretences, and the ing a weak and selfish peace, that level impregnably fortified in the heart of Narian nd commits Central Italy to the path The London Post contends that the Popes ad of all substance, but keeps the shades of

million pounds and lost fifty thousand a give Milan a Piedmontese master, and es ope in a temporary dignity ; even bejon Paris, July 13. — Napoleon's peac caused an immediate rise in the funds of London, July 13.—The news of the pe pired after the closing hours of Col wards sold at 894. All other securities
London, July 13.—The news of preed with prolonged cheers in the House of

Paris, June 18 .- Some authorities nd some Prussia with the armistice.

AMERICAN SIGHT-SEERS.—The American who had been permitted by the United the seat of war in order to gain militar, war tactics by observation of the contes have been refused passports to travel the consequently returned to England to a diplomatic consideration of the matter a

An Incident.—Among the many light the war with which the Parisians lves, is the story of the capture of a Austrians who were taken prisoners be of the railway. It appears that the en roule for Pescheira to reinforce Gen. the engineer, whose sympathies we the Italian side, "switched off," an Tentonic heroes into the middle of th